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### THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE RECORDS SYSTEM ON VIOLENCE AND INJURY BY APPLYING THE RESULTS OF RESEARCH

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**Background** In 2011 in the research, Injury situation analysis for Montenegro, there are presented published data from relevant institutions reports their violence and injury evidence recording systems. From 2008 to 2015 there are done several surveys at national and global level with the aims to participate in the effective global monitoring process of evidence data system on injury and violence in accordance to the implementation of WHO Europe Regional Committee Resolution EUR/RC55/R9 on the prevention of injuries in the European Region and the Recommendation of the Council of the European Union from 2007 on the prevention of injury and promotion of safety.

**Methods** The surveys are done in accordance with the unique WHO methodology for delivering of Global status reports. The recording system, reporting and collecting data is the process done in accordance with the current legislative, previous established for each institutions.

**Results** The results of survey showed differences in numerous representations of various statistical data sets from violence and injury from different system stakeholders. Take in considerations identified deficiencies, applying multidisciplinary and multisector approach, there are done analyses, policy, strategies, action plans, legislative with the aims to establish stable, efficiency and effective reporting system at national level. The frequency of reporting and accuracy of the data are increased. Awareness about the size and importance for establishing of the efficient reporting system was raised and it is widely accepted approach of necessity of implementations of stable reporting system with the goals of effective and stable public system with evidence base approach.

**Conclusions** Take in considerations, survey results, relevant for injury and violence evidence system, correcting of the identified deficiencies it is reached and there are established more effective statistical reporting system on injury and violence at the national level.

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### INTRODUCING THE CONCEPT OF WELL-BEING CAPITAL IN ENHANCING THE PRODUCTIVITY AND OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY

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**Background** Because the working age population in Finland is decreasing, working careers must be extended at the beginning, in the middle and at the end of working life, unemployment must be reduced, and disabilities, absences and presenteeism due to illness and psychosocial strain must be curtailed. The overall aim defined in the Finnish strategy for social and health policy titled Socially Sustainable Finland 2020 is to lengthen working careers by an average of three years by 2020 when compared to the year 2010. The better people feel in the workplace and the more healthy they are, the longer their working careers will be and the more productive they will be. At the moment, the minimum cost of lost labour inputs, occupational accidents and

diseases and health care costs are 25 billion euros a year according to calculations of Ministry of Social Affairs and Health.

**Description of the problem** The strategic importance of personnel well-being and work ability as human and intellectual capital of the organisation is a scarcely researched topic. In this presentation we will introduce the emerging concept of wellbeing at work capital.

**Results** The foundation of well-being at work capital lies in the so called extended view of intellectual capital, which includes the following: work-place social capital and leadership, structural i.e. organisational capital, knowledge capital, and psychological capital. Psychological capital refers to mental resources like self-confidence, resilience, optimism and hope.

**Conclusions** In addition to traditional ideas of intellectual capital, there is an increasing need for attitudinal capacities like entrepreneurship, the capacity to lead oneself and the ability to use one's own resources in a sustainable way. From the point of view of an individual, being an active participant in the modern working life requires, most of all, capacity for lifelong learning and renewal.

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### ROAD SAFETY IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY –WOMEN WEAR HELMET

Harpreet Singh Dhunna. *Avoid Accident India*

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**Background** It is disappointing to know that in 21<sup>st</sup> century, Indian women do not wear helmets just because they are exempted and that too just because they belong to a particular religion SIKH.<sup>2</sup> Every year, about 60 to 70 women die<sup>3</sup> due to head injuries sustained in road accidents involving two-wheelers in states of Northern India.

**Description of problem** The reason why all women (not just Sikh ones) are exempt from wearing a helmet is because it is impossible to distinguish Sikh women from other women just by looking at them. Crash helmets are unpopular among women passengers because wearing them ruins their hair styles and hampers their looks. "They find it inconvenient because of their hair. It becomes sweaty and safety is not their concern," said P.R. Ullhas.<sup>4</sup>

"A woman spends a considerable time in getting a hair style done every day and also spends huge sum on hair make-up. Using a helmet will obviously spoil the efforts to look beautiful," said Jawed Habib.<sup>5</sup>

Women usually sit sideways on a two-wheeler, which makes them more vulnerable to accidents, as there is a huge possibility of tipping over and hitting the ground even before the rider. As they do not wear helmets, they are more likely to get a head injury.

**Effects** So it becomes extremely important to create awareness amongst women that they should wear helmets willingly for their own safety even if it is not enforced by law.

We aim to create awareness amongst women that they should not be dependent on some traffic rule to make them wear helmets but they should willingly wear it to avoid fatal head injuries during travelling.

Union Territory of Delhi has amended the Motor Vehicle Act and made it mandatory for every women to wear the helmet.

**Conclusions** A woman has always exhibited diversified qualities, in the different roles that she plays in her life - as a mother, a sister, a life-partner, a friend, a daughter. So loss of a life of woman is a loss of whole society.

## NOTES

- 1 Founder President Avoid Accident India.
- 2 The Motor Vehicle Act of India and rule amended in 1993 exempts Sikhs men wearing turbans and women from wearing helmets while riding motor-cycles and scooters.
- 3 Figures released by the Delhi Traffic Police
- 4 an activist who is challenging the government to enforce safety rules. He said similar moves to force women to wear helmets in Goa met with fierce resistance from female pillion passengers.
- 5 Jawed Habib Hair and Beauty Ltd is the leading player in the hair and beauty segment. <http://jhhairbeauty.com/profile.php>

## Child Maltreatment

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### 716 PARENTING TECHNIQUES & FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH CHILD MALTREATMENT AMONG CHILDREN 11 TO 17 YEARS IN KARACHI, PAKISTAN

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**Background** Harsh disciplinary practices are considered common in developing countries. However, scientific evidence lacks to support this. Primary aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of different forms (physical, emotional maltreatment and neglect) of child abuse in Karachi, Pakistan.

**Methods** A cross sectional survey of 800 dyads (children ranging from 11–17 years old and their parent) were selected from 32 clusters of Karachi, using multistage cluster sampling between December 2014 to March 2015. A structured questionnaire adopted from International society of child abuse and neglect (International child abuse screening tool for parent and child). Prevalence of child maltreatment was estimated by mean child abuse score. MLR was used to assess the association of factors with outcome.

**Results** Mean score were 51.7 + 11.9 (child), 77.9 + 20.2 (mother) and 63.6 + 17.3 (father). Both parent and child responses revealed similar prevalence (43%) of child maltreatment. There is an interaction between parental exposures to childhood abuse and physical fighting with hard object among family members. Among children whom family always fight with each other and parents have exposure to childhood maltreatment, the mean estimated ICAST-Child score increases by 13.746 (95% CI: 7.193, 20.298). There is an interaction between age of mother and parental education. The estimated mean of ICAST-Child score increases 2.169 times for every 10 years increase in age of mother among children whom both formal have no formal school education as compared to children whom both parents have formal education.

**Conclusions** This study reflects hidden extent of child maltreatment and poly-victimisation in Karachi. Our findings provide evidence to raise public awareness about malpractices and highlight the need to develop positive parenting program.

### 717 TOWARDS A SAFE PARENTING IN FINNISH FAMILIES

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**Background** A safe relationship between a child and his or her close adults has a significant impact on the child's future life. From the child's point of view the feeling of safety is created by sensitive parenting practices, close and positive interaction and responding to child's everyday physical and emotional basic needs. A child's safety in close relationships can be compromised as a result of different forms of violence and neglect. Recent studies confirm that many mothers and fathers in Finland still use violent and neglectful methods in their everyday parenting. Also exposing to domestic violence is harmful to the child's development.

**Objective** Kannusta minut vahvaksi! (Encourage me to grow strong) – project at The federation of mother and child homes and shelters is developing professional work in shelters, mother and child homes and their regional partners to help prevent neglect, abuse and corporal punishment. The project operates in three pilot areas (Turku, Lahti, and Oulu). The project also continues national awareness raising so that children's right to safety and non-violent childhood can be strengthened.

**Results** Corporal punishment in the home has been prohibited by law for over 30 years. During these decades the attitudes against corporal punishment have successfully tightened, but the practices towards positive and encouraging parenting methods are still only developing. The professionals working with children and families need more knowledge and better practices to recognise and intervene the harmful ways and to promote the positive ways in parenting.

The project has developed various materials for the professionals to support their work and continues educating different organisations and communities and co-developing with them.

**Conclusions** The Finnish parents need support and guidance in safe and positive parenting and parenthood. Every professional working with children and parents should promote positive interaction and safe childhood.

### 718 THE NATIONWIDE SURVEY OF CHILD AND SEXUALLY ABUSE IN THAILAND

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**Background** Child abuse was top five rank causes of preventable premature death in Thai children. Many types of child injury were reported by campaign/law enforcement and nationwide policy such transport injury and other physical injuries (drowning and near drowning, falling, suffocation, bite and string, burn and struck by against). Child Abuse and maltreatment was a one problem of injury types that difficult to report and approach. As a tip of iceberg, a few cases were reported and usually fatal but these bring to the short term of social concern due to few